States/U.T.s through their Annual Reports on working of PFA Act and Rules, only about 8.9 percent of samples tested during the period 2003-2007 were found adulterated.

(c) In case of samples of food found adulterated or not conforming to the standards, action is taken under the PFA Act, 1954. The PFA Act, 1954 stipulates imprisonment of six months to life imprisonment depending upon the gravity of offence awarded by the courts.

(d) and (e) The Central Committee for Food Standards Constituted under the PFA Act, 1954, reviews the provisions of PFA Rules, 1955 from time to time with a view to curb the adulteration and contamination in food items.

Establishment of a regulatory institution in health stector

†795.SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish a regulatory institution in the health sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps Government is taking to protect the general public from the exploitation by private hospitals and pharmaceutical companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under the draft National Health Bill, 2009, there is a provision of establishment of national level Health Service Regulatory Body to ensure compliance of the standards, protocols, norms and guidelines etc. The draft Bill is available on this Ministry's official web site www.mohfw.nic.in

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of doctors

796. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether country is suffering from acute shortage of doctors, having just six doctors for every 10,000 people, compared to the global average of 15 whereas, States like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have just two doctors for 1,00,000 people;

(b) whether India produces 32,000 medical graduates each year, whereas the need is for 1,00,000 graduates;

(c) whether number of Postgraduate/ MCH doctors is woefully inadequate;

(d) whether medical career is getting less attractive as aspirants to PMT are getting lesser every year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(e) total number of medical colleges, number of MBBS/Postgraduate/MCH seats, State-wise; and

(f) remedial measures taken to improve health services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Medical Council of India, the total number of registered allopathic doctors in the country is 7,33,617. Thus the allopathic doctors population ratio works out to 1:1584 approximately. In addition there more than six lakh practitioners of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy. Taking all these number together, the doctor population ratio comes to 1:860 approximately. Currently, there are 289 medical colleges in the country for teaching modern system of medicine with annual intake of 33,382 who add up to the existing medical manpower.

(c) As per information furnished by Medical Council of India, presently approximately 23000 students pass out various medical colleges across the country. Postgraduate facilities are available for nearly 70% of these students.

(d) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), which conducts All India Pre Medical / Dental Entrance Examination, has informed that there is a decrease in the number of candidates registered for the examination.

(e) The information is provided in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(f) The National Rural Health Mission has been operationalised with the aim of providing accessible and reliable primary health care facilities especially to poor and the vulnerable section of the population.

Statement

Number of Medical Colleges in the Country State-wise as on 30.6.2009

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Medical Colleges		Total	Total number of seats		Total
		Govt.	Private		Govt.	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	20	33	1775	2600	4375
2.	Assam	3	-	3	426	-	426
3.	Bihar	6	3	9	390	220	610
4.	Chandigarh	1	-	1	50	-	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	3		3	250		250
6.	Delhi	5	1	6	630	100	730
7.	Goa	1	-	1	100	-	100
8.	Gujarat	8	5	13	1205	550	1755

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	1	2	3	150	200	350
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	2	115	-	115
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	4	250	100	350
12.	Jharkhand	3	-	3	190	-	190
13.	Karnataka	10	29	39	1050	3755	4805
14.	Kerala	6	14	20	950	1350	2300
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	9	620	500	1120
16.	Maharashtra	19	22	41	2200	2510	4710
17.	Manipur	1	-	1	100	-	100
18.	Orissa	3	3	6	464	300	764
19.	Pondicherry	1	7	8	100	900	1000
20.	Punjab	3	5	8	350	470	820
21.	Rajasthan	6	4	10	650	500	1150
22.	Sikkim	-	1	1	-	50	50
23.	Tamil Nadu	16	14	30	1745	1870	3615
24.	Tripura	1	1	2	100	100	200
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10	9	19	1112	900	2012
26.	Uttaranchal	2	2	4	200	200	400
27.	West Bengal	9	1	10	1105	150	1255
	TOTAL :	141	148	289	16277	17325	33602

Discrimination among the employees for CGHS entitlement

797. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) while the current LTC/TA/DA entitlement and transport allowance of the grade pays Rs. 4600 and Rs. 4800 are lower than that of the grade pays Rs. 5400 and Rs. 6600, the reasons for classifying them in the same category for deducting the CGHS contribution of Rs. 325 per month as per the latest order issued by his Ministry;

(b) why the ward entitlement at AIIMS is discriminated among the above officials even though the monthly subscription is fixed on par; and